

Need Seen for Tighter Passport and Alien Laws

By Herbert A. Philbrick

facts. The House Committee re-
ported that there were 2,000,000

A story of how a woman ac-
cused of conspiring to deliver
United States defense secrets to
the Soviet Union successfully
circumvented State Department
passport restrictions, told in last
week's "U. S. News and World
Report" magazine, points to the
need for tougher, tighter laws
dealing with the activities of
Communist agents in the United
States.

Specifically, the story con-
cerned Jane Foster Zlatovski, a
former employee of the O. S. S.,
who was indicted July 8, 1957,
by a Federal Grand Jury in
New York on charges that she
conspired to deliver United
States defense secrets to the So-
viet Union.

It is a serious matter that Mrs.
Zlatovski may have infiltrated
the super-secret Office of Stra-
tegic Services. But it is shock-
ing to learn that although the
activities of Mrs. Zlatovski were
apparently known to the au-
thorities and the State Depart-
ment, weaknesses and loopholes
in the law prevented the State
Department from taking any
action.

Passport Expired

"U. S. News and World Re-
port" reveals that in 1955 the
passport of Mrs. Zlatovski, who
had formerly been in France
and was then in San Francisco,
expired. The State Department
refused to renew it. Mrs. Zlat-
ovski appealed to the Depart-
ment's Passport Appeal Board,
headed by Thurston D. Morton,
now the Republican Senator
from Kentucky.

The Appeal Board decided, on
the basis of information pro-
vided by the F. B. I., that it
would be "dangerous . . . for the
security of the country" if Mrs.
Zlatovski were to receive the
passport and ruled against her.
Mrs. Zlatovski then appealed to
the Courts.

Dulles' Warning

Despite the fact that Secre-
tary of State John Foster
Dulles filed an affidavit stating
that the passport grant for Mrs.
Zlatovski "would be inimical to
the security of the United
States," United States District
Judge Burnita S. Matthews
ruled in favor of Mrs. Zlatovski,
and the State Department was
forced to issue the passport.

In 1947, the House Committee
began an investigation of pass-
port and immigration policies
and came up with some startling

to 5,000,000 illegal aliens in the
United States. They found,
however, that "thousands of
warrants outstanding for the
deportation of Communists,
criminals and other subversives
were completely unenforceable."

Richard Arens, research di-
rector of the House Committee
on Un-American Activities, in
an address delivered before the
Daughters of the American
Revolution this spring, indicated
that the Zlatovski case is far
from an exception, and that it
points up a problem which has
long been a concern to Congress
and the House Committee on
Un-American Activities.

"We found," said Mr. Arens,
"a complete breakdown in the
enforcement of the immigration
laws. In New York City, alone,
for example, in one year's time
we have found that they had
stamped 'closed' and filed away
between 50,000 and 75,000 cases
of illegal aliens."

Situation in Miami

"We went to Miami, Florida,
and there we saw stacked up on
the desk of the District Director
of the Immigration and
Naturalization Service scores of
files on cases of foreign sub-
versives, international agents,
en route to the United States
via Cuba. We said, 'how can you
intercept these people?' And
they said, 'We can't. There is
an outstanding order by the
State Department that all docu-
mentation is waived for all per-
sons coming into this country
from Cuba ostensibly for less
than twenty-nine days.'"

The trial of illegal and sub-
versive activities found by the
House probe led the investi-
gators to the consulates and
embassies of Communist na-
tions which, said Mr. Arens,
were found to be "spy nests."

Records on Envoys

"We picked at random," he
said, "from the thousands of
diplomats from behind the
Iron Curtain in the United
States 100 names. We sent them
to the Central Intelligence
Agency and we said, 'Without
disclosing to us the source of
your information or the identity
of these individuals, tell us their
backgrounds.'"

Here was their answer: thirty-
two active in the Intelligence
Service of their respective
countries; twenty-nine active in
Communist organizational work.

and twenty-one in other subver-
sive activities. In other words,
out of the 100 names we sent to
them picked at random, eighty-
five were in the subversive cate-
gory; as to the remaining fifteen
there was no information."

Walter Blames Courts

Mr. Arens did not imply that
he was any way reflecting upon
the good citizenship and loyalty
of the hundreds of thousands
of the foreign born who are
legitimately in the United
States. He pointed out that last
year alone 340,000 people from
other nations were brought into
the United States for permanent
residence; 230,000 under the
McCarran-Walter act and 120,-
000 others by various special
enactments.

But the committee did find, as
reported by the committee
through its chairman, Francis
E. Walter, of Pennsylvania, that
"the security of this nation is
threatened by loose passport
practices which are spearheaded
by court decisions."

It would not be far wrong to
say that today, due to the exist-
ing weaknesses of the law and
coupled with twenty-three Su-
preme Court decisions in the
last eighteen months favoring
the Reds, that a Communist
agent is safer from harm in the
United States than he is in the
Soviet Union itself.

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